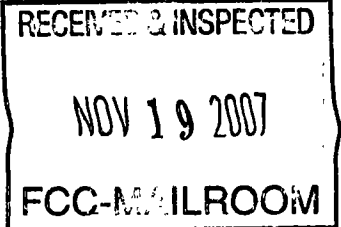


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THE C-SPAN NETWORKS

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(202) 737-3220

*Bruce D. Collins, Esq.
Corporate Vice President & General Counsel*

November 9, 2007

EX PARTE

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

ORIGINAL

Re: Commercial Leased Access; MB Docket No. 07-42

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On November 9, 2007, I had phone conversations with the following FCC personnel regarding the above-referenced matter:

1. Amy Blankenship, legal advisor to Comm. Deborah Tate
2. Rudi Brioché, legal advisor to Comm. Jonathan S. Adelstein.
3. Rick Chessén, legal advisor to Comm. Michael Copps
4. Christina Pouzee, legal advisor to Comm. McDowell

During the phone conversations I expressed C-SPAN's view that a change in the leased access "average implicit fee" formula will certainly adversely affect the cable carriage of C-SPAN and other programmers. Past experience has shown that the proposal to lower access fees will compel cable operators to dedicate channel capacity for "programming" that rarely rises to a level that could be said to be serving the public interest, much less improving the diversity of programming on cable systems. The unintended consequence will be either the outright loss of some C-SPAN network carriage or the "swiss-cheesing" of our programming when Senate coverage, for example, is interrupted at unpredictable times and durations for local real estate "Showcase of Homes" programs, and the like.

When the must carry burden is combined with the channel capacity demands of leased access, a cable system faces very difficult economic choices. The peculiarities of

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Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
November 9, 2007
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the average implicit fee calculation combined with the absence of an advertising revenue stream available to operators on any of our three networks means that C-SPAN faces a real risk of cutbacks and interruptions in carriage, especially for C-SPAN2 and C-SPAN3.

C-SPAN is a private, non-profit public service of the cable television industry. Like the state-based networks, it is a charitable organization exempt from federal tax pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the tax code. The cable industry created C-SPAN in 1979 and C-SPAN2 in 1986 to provide live, gavel-to-gavel coverage of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate respectively. In 1997, C-SPAN launched C-SPAN3, a 24-hour digital offering, to provide more choice in public affairs television.

Respectfully submitted,

The C-SPAN Networks



By: _____

Bruce D. Collins, Esq.
Corporate Vice President & General Counsel